Story of the Year 1914—Review of Its Important Events

Born in comparative peace, with a fair promise of satisfactory things to come, it has marked the overflow of pacific conditions on an entire continent and goes out to an accompaniment of international strife in its most terrible manifestation. It has been a year conspicuous for its sensational developments and for the long-dreaded European quarrel. The victories of peace and the triumphs of human ingenuity are overshadowed by the gloom of warring nations.

order for mobilization to begin and on the same day Count von Pourtales, the German ambassador at St. Petersburg, started homeward.

Meanwhile, Baron von Schoen, the German ambassador at Paris, was sounding the French government as to its intentions in case of a Russo-Germanic war. Premier Viviani replied that in any instance the republic would be compelled to safeguard her own in-

did not become a belligerent at once. Spain professed absolute neutrality, but began immediate mobilization of all her forces. Turkey declared for neutrality, but mobilized her army and began to advance toward Bulgaria. It was not until the last of October that was not until the last of October that the various factions to destroy the she made her initial demonstration in

To see the way of the year of the year of the does not fall into the procession of the years with the accustomed swing. It seems not to fit into the hitherto continuous march of human events at all. It has made to conform the ways of this predecessors.

It is a variant in which the original type has been so obscured by a parasitite growth that it is no longer discernible. That parasite which has transformed the year now at its close the ways of the year now at its close the ways of the year now at its close the ways of the year now at its close the year of the year now at its close the year of the year now at its close the year of the year now at its close the

is intentions in case of a Russo-dermanic war. Premier Viviani replied that in any instance the republic would be compelled to safeguard her own and in the compelled to safeguard her own and the composed of Servia, Russia, France, Belgium, Great Britain forsign in case of war. The former had answered in the affirmative. The latter made no direct reply, and Belgian mobilization began at once.

August 2 a German army marched into the grand duchy of Luxemburg whose neutrality of Belgium would it was to the effect that Belgium would it was to the effect that Belgium would defend her neutrality by force of arms if it were necessary.

Great Britain Moves.

At this move of Germany, Great Britain began active mobilization of her in the safe of 120,000 men had been landed in force of 120,000 men had been landed in the safe of 120,000 men had been landed in the safe of 120,000 men had been landed in the safe of 120,000 men had been landed in the safe of 120,000 men had been landed in the safe of 120,000 men had been landed in the safe of 120,000 men had been landed in the safe of 120,000 men had been landed in the safe of 120,000 men had been landed in the safe of 120,000 men had been landed in the safe of 120,000 men had been landed in the safe of 120,000 men had been landed in the safe of 120,000 men had been landed in the safe of 120,000 men had been landed in the safe of 120,000 men had been landed in the safe of 120,000 men had been landed in the safe of 120,000 men had been landed in the safe of 120,000 men had been landed in the safe of 120,000 men had be

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STRIKING POINTS IN BRIEF

EUROPEAN WAR

July 23, the Austro-Hungarian government sent an ultimatum to Servia demanding punishment of persons concerned in assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and instant suppression of all anti-Austrian propaganda in that country.

The Servian government replied within the time limit, agreeing to the Austrian demand with a single exception. The reply was not satisfactory to Austria. She promptly declared

The day Austria declared war on Servia the Russian minister of foreign affairs warned the German ambassador that if Servia were invaded Russia would not be able to remain neu-

August 1 Germany declared war on Russia and the following day a German army marched into the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, whose neutrality had been guaranteed by the powers in 1867. A day later the German government sent a note to the Belgian government demanding passage for German troops through the country. Belgium replied that she would defend her neutrality by force of arms if necessary.

Great Britain then began active mobilization and war against Germany was declared August 4. The same day the German ambassador at Paris announced that war between his country and France was on. Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia August 6, and her troops crossed the Russian border. The Montenegrins joined the Serbs against Austria, and Bosnia was invaded. August 10 the French government declared war against Austria and two days later England followed her example. Japan announced her intention to side with her British ally.

In October Turkey entered the conflict and made her initial demonstration in the Black sea against Russia.

MEXICO

Early in the year it became evident that nothing short of armed intervention by the United States could be expected to straighten out the tangle in Mexico. Victoriano Huerta had held the provisional presidency for a year in disregard and even in defiance of the plainly expressed wish of Washington officials. Meanwhile the bandit chief, Pancho Villa, was steadily gaining ground in the north.

April 14 President Wilson instructed Secretary Daniels to assemble an imposing naval force at Tampico, on the Mexican coast. On refusal of the Huerta government to salute the American flag as an apology for the unwarranted arrest of bluejackets, Admiral Fletcher, April 21, seized the customs house at Vera Cruz, American bluejackets, marines and troops, the latter under Gen. Funston, being landed. They were withdrawn November 23.

The mediatory conference at Niagara Falls, Canada, beginning May 20, failed to bring about peace between the war-

July 15 Huerta resigned the presidency and went to Europe. Executive authority was left in the hands of Francisco Carbajal.

August 10 Carbajal resigned and five days later the constitutionalist army entered Mexico City unopposed; Carranza took upon himself the office of president.

September 25 the quarrel between Carrnaza and Villa visional president.

October 14, at a convention at Aguascalientes, Carranza presented his resignation. He withdrew from Mexico City as the Villa forces neared the capital and established himself at

Firing across the border at Naco, Ariz., during fighting between the rival factions, has necessitated American troops being sent there.

CONGRESS

The longest session of Congress was held from December 1, 1913, to October 24, 1914. Including the special session of 1913, the national legislature had been in continuous session for 567 days.

January 24 the Senate passed a bill authorizing the government to construct a railroad in Alaska. February 10 the House passed the same bill.

March 5 the President addressed Congress in which he urged the repeal of the provision in the Panama canal act of August, 1912, exempting vessels engaged in coastwise trade from the payment of tolls.

April 20 the President again addressed Congress, this time on the Mexican crisis.

August 4 both houses unanimously adopted an amendment to the federal reserve act by which the Secretary of the Treasury was empowerd to issue additional bank currency.

September 4 the President once more addressed Congress, pointing out the need of additional revenue to meet the deficit caused by the decline in imports due to the European war. The war stamp tax resulted.

NATIONAL

November 16 the federal reserve bank system went into

January 27 the President signed an order establishing permanent civil government in the Panama Canal Zone to go into effect April 1. A few days later Col. George W. Goethals was nominated to be first governor.

June 15 the President made public a charge that big business interests had been trying to force Congress to adjourn. In June the United States Supreme Court affirmed the power of the interstate commerce commission to fix rates. ,

July 12 President Wilson instructed the Attorney General to bring civil and criminal proceedings against the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. This was done two

August 1 the interstate commerce commission denied the petition of eastern railroads for a general increase of 5 per cent in freight rates, but allowed certain increases in the middle west. On reconsideration the interstate commerce commission, December 18, decided to grant the application of the railroads with certain exceptions.

August 15 the Panama canal was formally opened for

The outcome of the elections November 3 was in the nature of a poltical landslide. The democratic majority in the House was reduced from 147 to 25, although the democratic majority in the Senate was increased from 10 to 16. Constitutional amendments giving suffrage to women were carried in Nevada and Montana, and prohibition triumphed in Virginia, Washington, Oregon, Arizona and Colorado.

INTERNATIONAL

January 27 Michael Oreste, president of Haiti, abdicated; February 8 Orestes Zamor was elected president, and the same day Jose Vicente Concha was elected president of Colombia.

February 10 King George, in a speech at the opening of parliament, urged mutual concessions in the Irish home rule controversy; May 25 the home rule bill passed the commons, virtually becoming law without the approval of the house of lords; September 18 King George signed the home rule bill.

March 17 the wife of the French minister of finance, Mme. Caillaux, shot and killed the editor of Figaro, Gaston Calmette. She was acquitted July 28. March 14 a peace treaty was signed between Servia and

Turkey, a sequel to the Balkan war. May 15 Col. Benavides, leader of the Peruvian faction which expelled President Billinghurst, was elected provisional

July 21 Ahmed Mirza, sixteen years old, was crowned

September 28 the Albanian senate, which had driven its recently elected ruler, Prince William of Wied, out of the country, chose a Turk for king.

On the death of King Charles of Roumania his nephew, Ferdinand, became sovereign.

October 13 Lieut. Col. Maritz, a Boer officer in the British service, joined the kaiser's colonial troops and a rebellion in South Africa began.

September 3 Cardinal Giacomo Della Chiesa was elected Pope. He assumed the title of Benedict XV.

SCIENCE AND DISCOVERY

Prof. Ernesto Ulivi perfected a device by means of which he is able to project what he terms the "F-ray" with such force that warships of the largest tonnage may be blown in the air. Experiments conducted by Prof. Robert Kennedy of Glas-

cow, England, demonstrate that the process of exchanging old nerves for new may become practical. January 24 the first wireless message without a relay was

transmitted between Hanover, Germany, and Tuckerton, on

May 19 ex-President Roosevelt returned home after an exploring trip through the Brazilian wilderness. He announced the discovery of a hitherto unknown river.

CASUALTIES

January 11 a volcano on Sakura Island burst suddenly into activity, destroyed three towns and killed more than 1,000

a submarine failed to come to the surface after diving and her During a performance at a motion picture theater, Sura-

January 16, during the British maneuvers off Plymouth,

baya, Java, seventy-five women and children were burned to

January 30 the steamer Monroe was rammed by the Nantucket during a night fog off Cape Charles and forty-one per-

March 14 more than a thousand persons lost their lives during a storm which flooded several towns in southern Russia, and about the same time many persons were killed by an earthquake at Akita, Japan.

April 28 180 miners were killed in an explosion in a mine shaft at Eccles, W. Va.

May 29 the steamship Empress of Ireland was struck by the Norwegian collier Storstad in the St. Lawrence river and more than 1,000 persons lost their lives.

July 25 a fire at Salem, Mass., destroyed half the city. Floods in Southern China destroyed crops and left 2,000,-

In October an earthquake in Turkey killed more than 3,000 persons in a few minutes.

President Wilson would remain in the the American flag as an essential fea- States and Mexico. Nelson O'Shaughtlement which did not eliminate Huerta White House. Meanwhile, the bandit ture of an apology for an unwarranted nessy, the American representative, from Mexican politics. Both Huerta and Carranza accepted the proffered chief, Pancho Villa, was steadily gain- arrest and imprisonment of several was given his passport and requested chief, Pancho Vilha, was steadily gaining ground in the north. The fiercest battle of the revolution, which was fought for almost two weeks, ended in victory for the rebel forces. There was an appalling loss of life in this iong-continued fight, and more than and took refuge in American territory. Here they were cared for by the United States authorities.

February 3, as a preliminary and experimental measure, President Wilson instructed Seates, in the statution grew more critical every in day. It was evident that intervention of of some description was only a question of time. At last, April 14, President Wilson instructed Secretary Dansier and the control of the patch of the revolution, which son accepted to withmediation, with sundry reservations, mostly of a personal nature.

The mediatory conference was held at Niagara Falls, Canada, and opened May 20. The mediators declined to ing ground in the north. The flercest American bluejackets who had landed to leave the country. Brig. Gen. Fred-

The year has been characterized by perplexing interruptions in the regular order of American affairs, especially in the financial world. The still unsettled Mexican problem; the almost unnoticed completion of the Panama canal, the great interoceanic waterway; another political landslide, and a succession of surprises have made notable history. Partial list of the more famous men and women whose careers have been completed, and a brief record of the chief events of year.

would soon be in control of the government. July 1 control of the government of the formatter of the formatt

measure into both houses to establish a rural credit system by means of coperative banks. February 9 a bill was introduced into both branches which provided that the government might mine or lease on a royalty basis certain coal lands in Alaska. February 18 the House passed the bill for the government construction of a railroad in Alaska.

March 5 the President delivered another address to Congress in the House dents visited President Wilson at the

March 5 the President delivered another address to Congress in the House chamber, in which he urged the repeal of the provision in the Panama canal act o. August, 1912, exempting vesses engaged in coastwise trade from the payment of tolis. The following day a bill for the repeal of this clause was reported favorably from committee in the House. The position taken by the President in this matter met with much opposition, and was discussed freely by members of both houses. Finally, however, with a Senate amendment to the effect that the United States relinquished no rights under treaties with Great Britain and with Panama, the tolls repeal bill became law, despite all opposition. At the close of the debate in the House, Speaker Clark denounced the repeal as degrading and humiliating to the nation.

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Congress, this time on the Mexican crisis, giving the facts in the Tampico affair and asking authority to use force in. compelling a settlement. Both houses passed the necessary measures without delay. It was not until May 19 that the House began its debate upon the administration's anti-trust measures. June 1 the amendment to the so-called Clayfon anti-trust bill, demanded by the labor leaders, was adopted by the House, and four days later the three measures prominent in the President's anti-trust legislation—the creation of a trade commission, the Clayfon bill and the railroad capitalization bill—were passed, but it was not until August that the Senate adopted the measure creating a federal trade commission. The Clayfon anti-trust bill did not become law until October.

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Clayton anti-trust bill did not become law until October.

One of the most important legislative acts of the session was accomplished August 4. Both houses unanimously adopted an amendment to the federal reserve act, by which the Secretary of the Treasury was given power to Issue additional bank currency in such amount as would be necessary to protect the business situation and avoid financial panic. September 4 the President once more addressed Congress, pointing out the need of raising additional revenue to meet the deficit caused by the decline in imports due to the European war. The closing days of the Congress were passed in an active effort conducted by members from the cotton-growing states to obtain legislation for the relief of the growers of the staple from the stagnation caused by the war. October 24 the first regular session of the Sixty-third Congress came to an end.

American Politics and Government.

January 2 Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Hoxdoo and Secretary Hoxdo